MEN YORK HIRALD, MONDAY, JUNE 29, 1808.

EUROPE.

The North German Parliament-Its Political and Legislative Difficulties.

Female Franchise Rights in England.

ASSASSINATION CLUBS IN ITALY.

The Inman steamship City of London, Captain rookes, from Liverpool the 17th and Queenstown he 18th of June, arrived at this port early yesterday morning, bringing a mail report in detail of our cable despatches, dated to her day of sailing from

It was stated in the Italian Parliament June 17 that the government had discovered nine amiliated so-

the government had discovered nine amiliated so-cleties for purposes of assassination and robbery in the Romagnas, and that as many as three hundred and forty arrests of members had been made. The Cork Examiner of the 18th of June says:— The Irish Reform bill is by no means a satisfactory affair. Adhering to the victous principle they laid down at first, the government have made the pay-ment of rates a necessary qualification for the fran-chise. This means that they have done the most they could to restrict, while they affected to be en-gaged in extending, the suffrage. The Emperor of Russia addressed a despatch to the Servian provisional government expressing re-

the Servian provisional government expressing regret at the death of Prince Michel, commending the Servian people for the maintenance of order and vishing prosperity to the new prince.

The evacuation of Abyssinia by the English was completed. The whole of the expeditionary force embarked on the 2d of June, with the exception of a mail detachment of cavalry which remains as a guard over the commissariat stores left temporarily

The question "can women be placed on the next register of Parliamentary voters?" hasbeen officially abmitted to the Home Office in London. The reply of the honorable Secretary of State reads thus:-

of the honorable Secretary of State reads thus:—
I am directed by Mr. Secretary Hardy to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th of June, in which you inquire as to placing duly qualified females on the Parliamentary register of the borough of Bradford. And I am to inform you that it is not the duty of the Secretary of State to give legal opinions as to the construction of acts of Parliament. I may, however, observe that it is clear that Parliament did not infend to give votes to women.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
JAMES FURGUSSON.

Letters from Vienna state that Prince Napoleon visited the tomb of the Emperor Maximillan.

Royal Prussian Visit to Hanover-Prussian Railways and the War Department-Diffi-culties of the Reichstag-Decimal Weights and Measures-Plight of Hesse Darmstadt-A South German Bund-Religious Troubles.

It is generally confirmed, though not yet omcially anounced, that King William intends, on or about the 25th inst., to pay his first visit to his ex-Guelph subjects, who, as the Kreuz Zeiting will not fail to tell its readers, are desirous of no happier lot than to behold the countenance of their present sovereign. Your readers have been informed, however, of the rue state of feeling in that province. They know how little has been done to conciliate the oported to to gain friends for the Prussian cause. A ntleman from the town of Osnabrück complained to me that their takes have not been doubled but trebled. Our young men, he said, have gone to America and although the majority of Hanoversans are, enite indifferent about a change of monarcus, yet they cannot readily forgive the injury worked Bauover, is making preparations for the reception of his Majesty. Some members of the Berlin royal

Pless, who lives on his splendid estate of estensiein, in Silesia. It is intended that his westy should at the same time take a look at the w mountain railroad, completed since the camaign of 1866, and running nearly on a line with the strian Silesian frontier. During 1868 Prussia could avail herself of but one principal towards the east and two towards the west, while, with the roads since pro to the report of the Rev. Mr. McMahon, a Fenian jested and partly finished, she will have seven such cications. In a few years her railway network will be so complete that no European State except, perhaps, England, could boast of anything like it, and it may added that its construction is managed with due regard for all possible exigencles of the War Department. In 1871 or 1872, at the latest, it is calculated that a body of one hundred intest, it is calculated that a body of one numbers thousand men can be thrown within three days and at a moment's notice in any direction of the compass. In 1866 the highest number of men forwarded in the same time was twenty-three thousand. The condition of laying double lines, which the law imposes upou companies, has been parily looked over by the government owing to the enormous expense; but in all radirond affairs the condition is compulsory of procesting only such material, rolling stock, &c., as may be approved of by the Departments of War and

the Interior.

The Reichstag is still dragging along its weary exStence. There has been—some twenty-three years
ago—a time in Prussia when the liberals were fully
convinced that all the blessings—relief of the people
from misery, taxation and dissatisfaction—would Rience. There has been—some twenty-three years ago—a time in Prussia when the iherals were fully convinced that all the blessings—relief of the people from misery, taxation and dissatisfaction—would come with a parliamentary government. Even the absointe authorities seemed to think so, for they strentonsly opposed such a momentous change. At last, after the revolution of 1848, the great boon was conceded; the Diet assembled and the privilege of public speech was exercised. But to be sure the electoral system of voling for deputies was an abomination. "Let us have direct voting," was the cry; "if you give us that we shail be completely happy." It was the old story of the frogs; they attained what they asked for, but did they better themselves? By a freak of humor the very man who, previous to the ides of March, 1848, had been the most investrate enemy of parliamentary forms, of the popular voice and freedom of speech, was lifted up by late to become the donor of all these gifts, and he showered them down in unexpected profusion. The people farred like Midas; gold he demanded and got nothing but gold, in the possession of which he rain the risk of suffocation and starvation are in a similar bad fix, calling out, at present, "Enough speeches, enough voing, enough sessions, enough diets and parliaments" "In this content is showered them to have a suffice of the Reishstag, you are the victims of parliamentarism; you may champ the bit, but Herr Simson, the President, has his eye upon you. If you expect a furtough for a little recreation or any other purpose you are to be disappointed. Let us see how the Reichstag endeavors to keep up a quorum. Each forenoon at ten, after the house is declared in session, Herr Simson rads the names of those requesting leave of absence. Deputy No. 1 wishes to require his health at a watering place and needs three weeks' indulgence from duty. Cries:—He can bathe and drink here." No. 1's request is therefore refused. Deputy No. 2 announces his increasing deafness. Cries—"where is the phy

they agreed that if the United States of America, Enghand and Russia were to accept the decimal system, North Germany could but follow. "But why relard the matter by waiting for the others?" they were replied to. The Bund Coumissary stated that the English Parliament had adopted in the second reading a bill making obligatory decimal measures and weights, and that Russia had given assurances of acting in the same direction. A motion was also adopted requesting the Bund Council to lay before the Reichstag at the earliest period a decimal system of coinage, such as would have a prospect of general adoption among civilized nations, and to enter into an agreement with those Powers which had accepted decimal weights and measures not to deviate from it unless

efected by the Bund Council and to receive their appointment and instruction from the Bund Presidency.

A postal treaty with Belgium makes up the order of to-day's proceedings.

The Grand Duchy of Hesse, cut in twain by the events of 1866, is in a curious position, part of it being governed by the North German Bund law, another part of it by the old Hessian code. A debtor may seek refuge from imprisonment by stepping over the line into the Bund territory. In Rhemish Hesse and Starkenburg the new law has no force; an Upper Hessian, who owes no military duty, may marry at twenty-one years; on the other side of the frontier line he must wdit until twenty-five. The laws published by the Prussian Staats Anzeiger do not apply to the left border of the Maine; yet the post and telegraph departments and the military are Prussian, and efforts are made at present to obtain control of the Maine Weser Raliroad, the Hessian Privy Councillor Schieirmacher being here in order to drive as good a bargain as possible. The increase of pay to the army officers in Hesse Darmstadt, which was opposed by the Hessian Minister of War, who on that account was discharged, has been agreed to at an expense to the little State of over one hundred thousand florins, and the Prussian Major General. Von Wittich, was appointed General-inchief pro tem, during Prince Louis' absence, who thought fit to make a visit to his English relatives. Hesse Darmstadt independence is like that famous knife without handle and lacking the blade. The fate of being swallowed up at one gulp seems more preferable indeed than this piecemeal demolition. Had not the whale more misery with poor Jonah? How unipleasant a position to have part of the body and legs daugling and kicking in the Bri!

The democratic correspondence delights in picturing the formation of a South German union. In doing so it refuses, at the outset, all compromise with the present cabinets of. Bavaria, Wurtemberg and Baden. No Hohenlohe and the like statesmen can bring about a union, and, instead of

If these ideas of a South German Bund were less radical a possibility of success might be thought of. But what will then become of the South German sovereigns? Would not their position be altered most seriously?

In the official Staats Anzeiger of to-day a summons is published for the former Secretary of the ex-Palatine of Hesse, Mr. F. W. Presser, against whom an indictment for high treason has been preferred. The cause celebra of Professor Duhring against Privy Councillor Wagner, the ultra conservative and left hand of Count Bismarck, is now pending. Herr Wagner has been accused by the plainting of literary theft, and the Professor, who pleaded for himself, proved the charge point blank. Wagner's attorney offered to show that his client had only acted on behalf of the State Department, and by order of Count Bismarck, to which Professor Duhring replied that the defendant could not shield himself by using Bismarck's name, and that he would call the Count to give testimony. The court has taken the matter under consideration.

In the forthcoming trial of reaping machines, adverted to in my last, ifind that the following American makes have been entered:—One of Woods, one of McCormick & Co., and two of Wilber, Stevens & Co., of Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

The agitation of printers and typesetters against Sunday work still continues, and promises to be parily successful, inasmuch as nearly a dozen journals have stopped their issue on that day. Several publishers are offering inducements to new hands to continue their work and guaranteeing travelling expenses to those who may come from a distance.

The excitement caused by the publicly expressed opinion of a clergyman to the effect that the sun revolves around the earth still continues. While some consider this the expression of a crazy man, it was found that many other orthodox persons were ready to maintain the same view; thus the subject has already provoked considerable discussion, and a petition, numerously signed by the most prominent citizens, has been laid before t

The second performance at the Handel Festival took place June 17 and was as completely successful as its predecessor.

A series of artillery experiments were in progress at Shoeburyness for the purpose of testing the efficiency of the various systems of fortifications in which iron is compared with masonry.

The government in London consented to entertain a proposition, submitted by a deputation of Irish motiemen and gentiemen, for stimulating the sea fisheries of Ireland by temporary advances from certain funds in its possession, which may be dealt with without the necessity of applying to Parliament for legislative powers.

Speaking of the titled humanitarians who travel London seeking to snatch a single walf from the gulf of misery and view which surrounds them and of their success, the London Star of the 17th of June says:—The good Marquis Townshend has been most unfortunate of late in his selection of cases. For a long time ais miserables were all genuine, at least for all he or the public knew; he had an unexampled and most successful run on old men, and women, and children, who were just standing on the brink of poverty, a crime from which his strong hand snatched them away. His luck seemed to turn when he led an expedition, consisting of one or two old ladies, into a gentleman's house, in which a young servant was supposed, though erroneously, to be detained against her will. The Marquis' rescue of the girl was no rescue, and he was summoned into the bergain. After that his idiot boy fed with the clothes with which his benefactor had provided him, and, lastly, his Angelina's tory, as it first appeared in the newspapers, might have moved a heart of stone. She was sitting on a door step when the Marquis found her; she was thirteen and she was hungry, her parents were dead, she had once worked as a dressmaker and she now sang in public houses. Needless to say, the Marquis at once took her before a worthy magistrate, and the worthy magistrate sent her to a union until inquiries could be made about her. The

YACHTING.

FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

The Senson in England. London, June 13, 1868.

The coming week will be an unusually busy time with the leading London yacht clubs, no fewer than nve matches, in which vessels of all classes ranging be tween four and two hundred tons will compete, having been appointed for the first three days. The great attraction of the week will, of course, be the race for the handred guinea cup presented by the Queen, to be sailed for on Wednesday next by vessels belonging to the Royal Thames Yacht Club. The entries closed on Thursday evening, with the following fine

ì	Yachta.	Tons.	Oten	ers.	
	Pachts.	. 188	Mr. J. As	abury.	ì
ì	Egeria	. 152	Mr. J. Mt	lholland.	ì
1	Mirage	. 167	Captain !	. C. Lovett.	ı
1	Gloriana	. 133	Mr. A. O.	Wilkinson.	ľ
1		YAY		of February Lat. A.	i
	Astarte	. 70	Mr. W. E	atteraby.	i
	and the same	CUTT		Carlotte State of the	ı
	Flona		Mr. E. Be	outcher.	ì
	Rosebald	. 51	Sir Bruce	Chiopaster.	ĕ
	Sphinx	47	Mr. J. T.	Enrice and	ı
	Menalmonia		Mr. W. J		l
	Vindex	40	Mr. A. D	uncan.	ı
	The course w	il be from	m Gravesend	round the	ł
	Monse Light ve	exel and I	hock to Grave	esend or the	ł
	Lower Hope, us				ł
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a minute per ton for schooners, yawis to safe as cutters, cutters allowing yawis a fourth of their tonnage. There is no restriction as to canvas, but the first vessel within time in her rig will be the winner of her Majesty's cap, in addition to which the club offer a supplementary prize of the value of £50 for the second of any other rig than the winner of the cup. The Assarte, we believe, will make her first appearance in this match as a yawi. She was originally built as a cutter by Day, of Southampton, in 1864, for Mr. Seddon, the former owner of the Phryne, Torpid, Thought, &c. The race will be accompanied by the steamer Eagle, having on board the band of the First Life Guards.

Scarcely inferior in interest to the above will be the competition for the handsome prizes, value 100 guineas, given by the Royal London Yacht Club, to be sailed for on Tuesday, June 16, by schooners and yawis belonging to any Royal Yacht Club. The following crack clippers have entered:—

Yachts.

Cambria, schooner. 188. Mr. J. Ashbury.

Egeria, schooner. 183. Mr. A. O. Wikinson. Julia, yawi. 109. Mr. C. F. Moss.

Astarte, yawi. 75. Mr. W. Battersby.

The course is from Rosherville round the Monse Light and back. Time for tonnage fifteen seconds per ton, but one-quarter of the tonnage of yawis is to added to their club measurement.

The following are the entries for the Thames Yacht Club, schooner match, to be sailed on Monday, the 16th inst., for a prize value £100:—

Yachts. 70ns. Owners.

Cambria. 188. Mr. J. Ashbury.

Egerla. 162. Mr. J. Mulholland.

Gloriana. 188. Mr. J. Ashbury.

Egerla. 162. Mr. J. Mulholland.

Gloriana will be from Gravesend, round the Monse and buck to Gravesend. Time allowed, fifteen seconds per ton. In addition to the above the Royal Ranelagh Yacht Club and Prince of Wales Archelly composed, but the arrungement was unavoidable, as on the Thames Clubs will be a disappointment to those who take an interest in the saiting of small craft (of which the Ranelagh and Prince of Wales are chiefly composed, but the a minute per ton for schooners, yawls to saft as cutters, cutters allowing yawls a fourth of their ton

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FOREIGN WISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Two young lions, a male and a female, which belonged to the late Emperor Maximilian, and sent to London for sale after his execution, were recently landed at Calais on their way to Turin, having been purchased for the private menageric of King Victor Emanuel.

manuel.

The municipal council of Botzen, Tyrol, has lately the municipal council of Holzen, Tyrol, has lately granted right of domicil to a foreign lew banker, this being the first time such a foreign lew banker, this being the first time such a foreign less been granted in that country to any but those belonging to the Roman Catholic Church. This proves that the new confessional laws are already taking effect in Austria.

Austria.

The Marquis of Wesiminster has given one thousand pounds towards the erection of a new wing to St. George's Hespitaly London.

A return just published shows that the militia of the United Kingdom and Ireland in 1867 was composed of 4,685 officers, 5,027, non-commissioned officers and 124,622 privates. On the day of inspection the number in training was only 6,731 officers and men, the Irish contingent not having been called out last year.

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During the laying of the foundation stone of a new Town Hail, in Gateshead, England, a platform containing about six hundred people broke down with a fearful crash. Many were more or less injured but no lives were lost, as far as could be learned.

The "Feto Dieu!" was recently performed with great pomp in Paris. The Archbishop of Paris carried the holy sacrament in the procession, which took place in the Cathedral of Nortre Dame. Many persons of high political standing assisted and the military attended in gaia dress. When the cure gave his blessing from the top of the steps of the Madeleine, the multitude kneit down and the drums beat a salue, creating a most imposing effect.

The Parliament of the Confederation of North Germany has adopted a bill relative to a uniform regulation of weights and measures based on the decimal system as in France. The metre will replace the foot, and a German mill will be reckoned as 7,500 metres. This measure will come in force in 1872.

A Russian paper announces the death of a woman named Tartar bek Nazarof, of Titlis, at the advanced age of 120 years.

The two steam gunboats Boute-feu and Flambaut

have lately passed from the Mediterranean to the At-lantic—that is, from Cette to Bordeaux, through the whole length of the Canal du Midi. A French billiard player made the following scores lately:—At Paris on the 5th, 128 caroms at a break; on the 7th 120, and on the 9th 144.

on the 7th 120, and on the 5th 124.

Communications from Pesth state that a pamphlet has been written by M. Michael Horvath, advising Kossuth to relinquish the political career, of which many thousands are being sold throughout Hungary.

A general Hungarian exhibition is to be opened in Pesth during September, 1868.

During his inte visit to Vienna Prince Napoleon purchased a magnificent pearl necklace for \$90,000. He is also stated to have remained one hour kneeling at the tomb of the Emperor Maximilian.

During 1867 the British Post Office transmitted one thousand millions of lefters, so that on an average ten setters are written at prescrit for one locatoriv.

ABYSSINIA.

General Napier's Report of the Assault and Capture of Magdala.

The Battle and Operations which Preceded It.

Why Theodorus was Assailed After His Surrender of the Captives.

ASSASSINATION OF AN ENGLISH OFFICER.

By steamship at this port we learn that the follow ing despatch from Lieutenant General Sir Ropert Napier, G. C. B., G. C. S. I., has been received at the India Office, London:-

ing despatch from Lieutenani General Sir Ropert Napler, G. C. B., G. C. S. I., has been received at the India Office, London:—

COMMANDER-IN-CHIRPS'S OFFICE, }

HEADQUARTERS, CAMP ANYALO, May 12, 1868.

RIGHT HON, Sibs—On the 3d of April, when encamped on the Waddela Piatau, I received intimation from the chiefs of Dalanta that Theodore, having moved from Magdala and encamped on the piain of Arogle, was preparing for an expedition; letters from the captives also warned me to be on my guard.

Between the British force and the plain of Dalanta lay the Jedda ravine, 3,400 feet deep. As the passage of this formidable obstacle, so easily deiensible, could not have been effected in the face of an enemy without serious loss, I made a forced march of eighteen miles, crossed the Jedda, and established myself on the plain of Dalanta. The mere distance in miles gives little idea of the labor and fatigue of the march; the excessively steep descent and ascent, and the great heat, were very, distressing for troops heavily weighted.

Theodore, however, did not cross the Bashilo, but plundered and burnt the villages between that river and Magdala, which has always been faithful to and trusted him.

From the edge of the Dalanta Piain I obtained a distant but clear view of the position of Magdala and its approaches. I was able, with a good telescope, to appreciate the formidable character of the whole position and became aware that I should require all the infantry that I could possibly collect to make the attack effective, and that every cavalry soldier that I could bring forward would be necessary for the investment. Even with all the force that I could bring forward would be necessary for the investment. Even with all the force that I could hope to gather up I felt I could not complete the investment by sending a column to close the Kaffir Burr or southern gate of Magdala, but I deputed an officer of the intelligence Department, Meer Akbar All to Mustale, the Queen of the Woolla Gallas, to engage her to bring every man she co

convoys of supplies. It lives the only course that gave chaffee of success; unfortunately, it succeeded but partially.

Relieved from the pressure of our main force, the chiefs commenced to interfery with the Abyssinian carriers of our supplies, and to make attacks on our posts and convoys; the local carriage, which had enabled me to advance from Antalo, was suspended just at the time when its maintenance was most furportant; thus it happened that on the 4th of April 1 had only five days' supplies to depend upon.

The force had left all its bargage at Lat, one hundred miles in rear, taking on merely the clothes in which they marched, and carrying greatcoats, blankets and waterproof sheets; they had no other encumbrances than a bell tent for twelve officers or twenty soldiers. The daily storms which we experienced rendered this shelter indispensable. The carriage so released was sent back for provisions to the points where native transport was doubtful, and gave me sure hope of ultimate relief from my commissariat difficulties, but the immediate urgency was pressing.

On the 2t inst. I denuted Brigadier General Mere-

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The force had left all its bargage at Lat, one hundred in the supplies of the conthex in which they marched, and carrying great coats, blank ets and waterproof sheets; they had no other enumbrances than a bell tent for twelve officers or twenty soldiers. The daily storms which we experienced rendered this shelter indispensable. The carriage so released was sent back for provisions to the gause or leased was sent back for provisions to the gause of the entered the shelter indispensable. The carriage so released was sent back for provisions to the gause of the content of the supplies of four.

Major Grant was directed to return to Lat and captain Moors to Lake Ashangie, to remove obstructions which had arisen at those places. Captain speedy and Mr. Muszinger proceeded, the former to Daount, the latter to the borders of Dalanta that had been ravished by Theodore, and through the exertions of these officers I was enabled to feed my catter and the continuous of these officers I was enabled to feed my catter and the continuous of these officers of the four that the chief from the part of the Abyssinians bore on the part of the Abyssinians bore down regiment and one of the Touth Notwithstanding the evidence of the four that the chief from the part of the Abyssinians bore down regiment to commit myself against Magidala with these means.

Besides the view which I had obtained of Magdala and its approaches, I received most valuable mitoriant of the committen of the committen

and its approaches. I received most valuable information from a chief named Belivaddum Hallo, who had recently described from Magdala; having engaged in some intrigues with Menelek, King of Shoa, he knew well that his lot would be instant death on his master's arrival.

It is difficult to give by description alone a sufficient idea of the formidable position which we were about to assail. The fortress of Magdala is about twelve miles from the right bank of the Bashilo, but the great altitude and the purity of the atmosphere exhibited the whole outline distinctly.

The centre of the position is the Rock of Sciassie, elevated more than 9,000 feet above the sea and standing on a plateau called Islamgie, which is divided into several extensive terraces, with perpendicular scarps of basalt. A saddle connects toese terraces with the hill called Fahla. Fahla is a gigantic matural bastion, level on the top, entirely open and commanded by Islamgie. It domineers completely at an elevation of 1,200 feet over all approaches to Islamgie; the sides appeared precipitous and the summit surrounded by a matural sear of rock, accessible only in a few places and from eighten to twenty feet in height.

Nearly concealed from view by Sciassic and Fahla, the top of Magdala was partially visible.

The road to Magdala winds up the steep side of Fahla, subject to us fire and to the descent of rocks and stones. One part of the road is side scarp of islamgie, Altogether, without taking into account Magdala itself, the formidable character of its earthworks exceeded anything which we could possibly have anticipated from the fahl description of the postion which had reached us.

The refugee chief, Beitwudden Halio, was very anxions that I should try the south side, at Kaffir Burt Gate, from the opposite range called Janka, saying, "ifyou want to take Sciassie go from honce, but if you want Magdala you must go from land, saying, "ifyou want to take sciage for he had had on the fero with a bis guns, and that Fahla was the key to the whole.

Th

orus' road. The signaliers of the Tenth company Royal en-ineers maintained communications.

the cavalry under Colonel Graves to hold the Bashilo, but ready to advance, and moved the remainder of the force across the river under the immediate command of Sir Charles Staveley.

The Second brugade, under Brigadier General Wilby, to remain in the bed of the Bashilo in saport; the First brigade, under Brigadier General Schneider, to occupy the Gunborji spur and advance to a suitable place for encampment, and also to cover a reconnoissance, by the Deputy Quartermas-

to a suitable place for encampment, and also to cover a reconnoisance, by the Deputy Quartermaster General, of the enemy's position.

The Deputy Quartermaster General reported that the ascent to Gunborji was extremely deep and difficult, and that the King's road up to the Arogie ravine was easy and secure for the mountain guns and baggage. They were, therefore, ordered to take that route.

when the leading part of the column had reached Amjo I arrived at the front.

The King's road emerges from the Arogic pass at a distance of 1,200 yards from Amjo and 700 feet

Delow it.

I ordered Major Chamberiain's Punjab poincers to be sent immediately to cover the head of the pass, and the remainder of the brigade to be closed up as soon as possible.

and the remainder of the brigade to be closed up as soon as possible.

The men were greatly distressed by the heat, the severe ascent and want of water.

Shortly after Major Chamberlain had taken up his position, the Kaval rocket brigade, under Captain Fellowes, appeared, rising from the pass, followed by Lieutenant Colonel Penn's steel battery, escorted by detachments of infantry.

At this time the enemy opened his guns from Fahla and Islamgie, making good practice at the Punjabees, and at the position of Affic.

Notwithstanding the distance, which was more than three thousand yafds, the enemy's shot ranged well into the positions, owing to the great command, and probably to excessive charges of powder; but the fire being a plunging one no casualties ensued.

but the nre being a plunging of the sued.

Almost simultaneously with the opening of the enemy's artillery a large force was seen pouring down from Islamgie and the sides of Fahla, descending at speed the steep road and the faces of the mountains until they filled the whole plain of

bore the appearance of our own troops in the distance. About five hundred, principally chiefs, were mounted.

The Naval brigade hastened up the road to Affjo, and as each rocket tube came into position it opened on the advancing masses of the enemy, who were startled, checked and driven back at some points, but only to press forward at others.

I directed Sir Charles Staveley to bring forward the remaining infantry, which by this time had closed up, to repel the attack.

The Fourth King's Own regiment, under Lieutenant Colonel Cameron, closely followed by Beville's Beloochees and the Royal engineers, commanded by Major Pritchard, and the Bombay sappers under Captain MacDonnell, R. E., descended rapidly the steep path leading down to the Arogie plain, with unrestrained expressions of delight at having at last their enemy before them.

Opening into skirmishing order they ascended a suitable slope which separated them from the plain of Arogie, and immediately came in contact with the enemy, drove them back, in spite of the efforts of their leaders, in masses, on which the fire of the Snider told with terrible effect.

Several gallant attempts were made by the Abyssinians to rally, but many of their chiefs fell, and they were driven down the slopes of Arogie, towards the ravines on our left fank.

A portion of them withdrew up the sides of the Fahla, and, taking cover in a thicket of cactus trees, opened a teasing fire on Staveley's right, causing some casualties.

Captain Fellowes, having maintained the fire of his rockets uptil masked by the advance of the infantry, had been sent to support Sir Charles Staveley.

The fire of the rockets, together with some volleys from Beville's Beloochees and the Royal engineers, supported by two of Penn's guns under Lieutenant Taylor, cleared Staveley's, flank from further annoyance.

The Tree New were well directed, and as I subsequent.

Taylor, cleared stavetey's, mank from further analyance.

The rockets were then turned on the summit of
Fahla. They were well directed, and, as I subsequently learned, produced a very great effect.

A party of the enemy attempted to pass round the
sides of Affijo to turn our right, but were checked
by a few rockets and dispersed by the K company
Madras sappers, under Major Prendegast, V. C.
Lieutenant Colonel Loob, with a detachment of the
Third Bombay cavalry, accompanied the infantry in
support.

Theodore's troops had advanced with the full confi-

guns.

Theodore's troops had advanced with the full confidence of men accustomed to victory. They had east themselves off from their vantage ground, to which there was no return.

They had been promised by Theodore that they should be cariched by the spoils of the English, and it was not without a stout resistance that they were finally driven off the field.

A heavy rain continued during the greater part of the action. The troops, thoroughly wet and tired, but highly elated with their victory, bivomacked for the night, covering the road to Arogie Pass, and before daylight had reoccupied their commanding position on Afflo, from which they had descended to meet the enemy.

The wounded were promptly attended to under the direction of Dr. Chrrie, C. B., Inspector General of Hospitals.

Many wounded Abyssinians were also carried off the field by our troops and were carefully attended to in our hospitals.

The Second brigade, which came up in the night, occupied the ground which had been held after the action by the First brigade.

According to the best information, the probabie number of the enemy was not less than five thousand, of whom at least three thousand were the regular musketeers and the remainder less efficiently armed. Theodore distributed new arms to his troops on the day preceding the battle.

The loss of the enemy cannot be correctly estimated; 349 dead were buried in front of the left of our position aione, and, exclusive of those who fell in Staveley's first attack, thirty very badiy wounded Abyssinians were carried to our hospital.

Theodore's lieutenant, Fetararce Gabsie, and many

on Staveley's first attack, thirty very badly wounded Abyssinians were carried to our hospital.
Theodore's lieutenant, Fetararce Gabsie, and many chiefs of note, were among the slaft.
Nearly all night the calls of the Abyssinians to their wounded friends were heard, and the greater number of the latter were carried from the field. We saw a large number wounded when Theodore's army surrendered.

The British loss was only twenty wounded, two mortally. This disparity of loss resulted from the determined and persistent attack of the Abyssinians against a better disciplined and better armed force—not better armed, however, as regarded the Twenty-third poneers, whose smooth bore is hardly equal to the double barrelled percussion gun of the Abyssinians.

third pioneers, whose smooth bore is hardly equal to the double barrelied percussion gun of the Abyssinians.

There was no hasty flight. The enemy returned again and again to the attack whenever the ground lavered them.

I issued orders to provide against the pursuit being carried too far up the hill, which could only have ended by our returng and giving renewed confidence to the enemy.

On the morning of the lith Lieutenant Prideaux and Mr. Flad arrived in my camp, accompanied by Dejach Alema, a son-in-law and confidential chief of Theodore, with a request for peace.

I replied that if Theodore would bring all the European captives to my camp and submit to the Queen of Engiand I would promise honorable treatment for himself and his family.

Lieutenant Prideaux returned to Magdala with the letter containing these terms. In the course of the forenoon he returned again to the British camp with Mr. Flad, but without Dejach Alema. He brought a letter, without seal or signature, from Theodore refusing my terms. My letter was returned.

I sent back Lieutenant Prideaux and Mr. Flad to intimate that no other terms would be granted.

I considered that a fuller atonement than the surrender of the captives when they could be retained no longer was absolutely required, and must be exacted; and, painful as was the thought of the possible consequences to the captives if Theodore's rage should become excited, I reited for their safety on the apprehension of a renewal of the conflict which demoralized Theodore's troops, and from which Taeodore nimself was not free, as was involuntarily betrayed by

"Third, Bombay light cavalry, 183; Third regiment Scinde

The signalers of the Tenth company Royal engineers maintained communications.

The Royal engineers and the Madras and Bombay suppers, under Captain Goodfellow, made the necessary provision of sand bags, scaing ladders and bags filled with powder for the demoition of gates, stockades, &c.

As the only supply of water between the Bashilo and Magdala was under the enemy's fire, all the water carriers of the force were brganized under command of Captain Bainbridge, Transport corps, and Leutenant Kamsbottom, Transport corps, and Leutenant Ramsbottom, Transport corps, for the purpose of carrying forward regular supplies of water from the Bashilo.

The bandsmen and a party of Punjab muleteers were also organized, under command of Captain Girmth, aided by Lieutenant Gazelee, Transport corps, and furnished with stretchers for the removal of wounded men from the field.

Action of the Tenth company Royal engineers, and being company Royal engineers, and miletes, Major Chamberlan, 36; wung freenly seventh Bellows, 80; Tenth company Royal being Punjab muleteers were also organized, under command of Captain Girmth, aided by Lieutenant Gazelee, Transport corps, and furnished with stretchers for the removal of wounded men from the field.

Action of the Company Royal engineers, 10 to Bombay sapers and miners, Lagualan Nacional Royal engineers, 10 to Bombay sapers and miners, Lagualan Nacional Royal engineers, 10 to Bombay sapers and miners, Lagualan Nacional Royal engineers, 10 to Bombay sapers and miners, Lagualan Nacional Royal engineers, 10 to Bombay sapers and miners, Lagualan Nacional Royal engineers, 10 to Bombay sapers and miners, Lagualan Nacional Royal engineers, 10 to Bombay sapers and miners, Lagualan Nacional Royal engineers, 10 to Bombay sapers and miners, Lagualan Nacional Royal engineers, 10 to Bombay sapers and miners, Lagualan Nacional Royal engineers, 10 to Bombay sapers and miners and miner "Third Bombay light cavalry, 183; Third regiment Scinde horse, 181; Tweith Bengal cavalry, 96.

†Second brigade... B company, Twenty-first brigade Royal artillery, Captain Twies, 103; G company, Fourteenth brigade Royal artillery, Captain Murray, 94; detachment Fifth company, Twenty-fifth brigade Royal artillery, Major Kills, V.C., 27; Thirty-third regiment, Major Cooper, 84; aix companies Forthering the Captain Murray, 94; detachment Fifth companies Forthering the Captain Major Cooper, 84; aix companies Forthering and Polity and Pol

Dejach Alema. I relied also on my threat, which I impressed on Dejach Alema, of unrelenting pursuit and gunishment of all who might in any way be concerned in the ill treatment of the European captives. I pointed out how the power of Great Britain had already reached Magdala, that no corner of Abyssinia, however remote, could screen any one whom we wished to punish.

Lieutenant Prideaux was met on his return to Magdala by Mr. Rassam and the remainder of the British prisoners and several of those of other nations, all of whom arrived in my camp before evening.

My further conditions were not compiled with. At the request of Dejach Alema I had promised to abstain from hostilities for twenty-four hours. After the lapse of forty-cight hours Theodore had not sur-

My further conditions were not compiled with. At the request of Dejach Alema i had promised to abstain from hostilities for twenty-four hours. After the lapse of forty-eight hours Theodore had not surrendered himself. Reliable information reached me that his army was recovering from their defeat; that many soldiers who had been unable to return to Magdala on the night of the 10th had since rejoined their ranks; that fresh defensive arrangements were being made and that Theodore and his chiefs even contemplated a night attack on the Second brigade, encamped on the lower ground. I, therefore, prepared to attack the enemy's position.

I had originally intended first to assault Fahla from the side which fronted our camp, and was screened from the fire of Islamgie and Selassie. But under the altered condition of the enemy, Theodore having by death, wounds and desertion lost half of his army and his bravest chiefs, I determined to attack Islamgie by the King's road.

All arrangements for this had been considered and the positions for the artiliery reconnoitred and fixed upon, when information was brought to me that Theodore had left Magdala, and that many of the chiefs, with their followers, wished to surrender.

I agreed to accept their submission, and ordered Sir Charles Stavely to advance on Islamgie, relaxing no precautions that I had considered necessary for the attack.

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I agreed to accept their submission, and ordered Sir Charles Stavely to advance on Islamgle, relaxing no precautions that I had considered necessary for the attack.

The scarcity of water rendered it impossible to retain any considerable body of cavalry before Magdala; my personal escort, under a native officer, only remained, and, with a few detaits of other corps, was sent under the command of licettenant Scott, Aid-de-Camp, to watch the west side of Magdala where they took up a good position until the arrivat of the cavalry, under Colonel Graves,* who completed the investment up to the Kadir Burr Gate, which was watched by the Gallas.

The Bashilo was beld by the headquarters detachment of the Sciude Horse, under Major Briggs, and detachments of the Third Dragoon duards, Thind and Twelfth cavalry, under Major Miller, to secure that point and provide against the escape of the enemy in that direction by the Minjerra ravine.

A detachment of the Beloochees, under Leenenant Beville, ascended by the spurs of Fahla, and occupied that important position, where they were reinforced from the Second brigade by the headquarters wing of the Tenth native infantry, under Colonel Field.

The artillery was placed in position, and the troops advanced, preceded by Gapaan speedy, of the Third Light cavalry, under Lieutenant Colonel Field.

Sir Charles Staveley effected an entvance to slamgte and Selassic through a diheuit crevice in the rocky escarps.

It would be impossible to arrive at any correct estimate either of the numbers of the armed men wild and the second brigade by the second of the second on Islamgie.

It was necessary to collect and guard the arms that were surrendered.

It was necessary to send down all the disarmed soldiers and the miscellaneous mutitude that followed them to the plain below before I could proceed actively against Magdala.

Theodore himself, having abandoned his attempt to escape, was making prep

The enemy carefully conceased themselves from view, so that the place seemed almost deserted, although, when entered by our troops, it was found to be thronged with soldiers who had thrown away their arms, released prisoners, and the numerous voluntary and involuntary followers of Theodore's fortunes.

voluntary and involuntary followers of Theodore's fortunes.

The artificial defences consisted of stone walls, loop-holed and surmounted by strong and thick barricades of thoray stakes, with narrow stone gateways; the lower one built up in the interior, the higher one being seventy feet above the lower, and approached by a very steep narrow path winding among the soldiers' huts.

The attack was ably conducted by Sir Charles Staveley, whose report is annexed, and gallantly carried out by the troops. Fortunately, the defences were very unscientifically constructed, and, though the attack was met by a sharp fire from the enemy, yet they could not direct it on the head of the storming party without exposing themselves to the rapid and fatal fire of the Snider rife, and our loss was, in consequence, very small.

The Royal Engineers and Sappers and leading sections of the Thirty-third regiment were long before they could force an entrance, and during that time nine officers and men of the Royal Engineers and Sappers received wounds or contusions.

At length an entrance was found by means of the ladders, near the gate and by the leading men of the Thirty-third who could a pock and turned the de-

At length an entrance was found by means of the ladders, near the gate and by the leading men of the Thirty-third, who scaled a rock and turned the defences of the gateway. The enemy was driven to the second barricade, and when that was carried all resistance ceased.

Among the dead near the outer gateway were found several of Theodore's most devoted chiefs. One of them, Dejach Enjeds, had urged Theodore to massacre all the prisoners, a course from which he was dissuaded by others. Close to the second gateway lay the body of Theodore.

At the moment when the barricade was forced by the Thirty-third Theodore [fell, as I have since learned, by his own hand. His troops immediately fied, some by the Kaffr Burr Gate, which was found choked with arms that had been cast away in their flight.

flight.

Of these figitives the greater part fell into the hands of the Gallas and the remainder, seeing the fate of their comrades and hearing the taunting invitations of the Gallas, returned to Magdala and

invitations of the Gallas, returned to Magdala and: surrendered.

The command of Magdala was entrusted to Briga dier General Wilby, who held it with the Thirty-third and wing of the Forty-fifth regiments.

So thickly was the fortress inhabited and so great was the crowd of people that it was no easy matter to establish order.

Guards were placed at the gates and such places as required protection.

The family of Theodore were committed to the care of Mr. Rassam, who was requested to do all that was in his power for their comfort and protection.

The Abyssinian prisoners were released from their chains, and the very numerous body of Abyssinians whose histories and condition it was impossible at the time to investigate were collected in an open space in the centre of the fortress, where they could be protected, and where they quickly threw upsmall huts for themselves and remained until their final departure.

be protected, and where they quickly threw upsmall huts for themselves and remained until their
final departure.

On the 15th the Fourth (King's Own) regiment relieved the Thirty-third in Magdala, and the Portyfifth were moved to Islamgie to reinforce the detachment of the Tenth native infantry, under Colonel Field, for the protection of the captured arms
and ordinance and to farnish working parties for
their destruction.

The inhabitants of Magdala were collected at
Arogie, where great vigilance was necessary to protect them from the Galass, who were lying in wait both
day and night for opportunities of plundering and
destroying them.

Notwithstanding the friendly relations with the
Queens of the Galass their people were so little under

Notwinistancing the friendly relations with the Queens of the Gallas their people were so little under restraint that it was frequently necessary to fire upon them to drive them from molesting our water parties and carrying off the mules. A party of them, in search of plunder, even dared to make their way into Magdala, where they were captured by the guard of the Thirty-third regiment.

On the 15th and 16th the disarmed soldiers and people of Magdala made their exodus from Arogie. Every consideration was shown them, and they were allowed to take all their property.

The Arogie defile was guarded by Infantry, and their procession, after crossing the Basnilo, was guarded by cavairy patrols until they reached Waddelsa.

No doubt many of these people deserved little

guarded by cavairy patrols until they reached Waddeba.

No doubt many of these people deserved little mercy at the hands of the peasants of Dalanta, who had suffered so much misery from Theodore's troops; but, having surrendered to the Eritish force, it was incumbent on as to protect them mult they reached a point of safety, whence they could go to their native districts.

On the morning of the 17th orders were issued to clear every one out of Magdala by four P. M. At that, hour, the whole of the captured ordnance having been destroyed, the gates of Magdala were blown up, and the whole of the buildings were committed to the flames.

the names.

The wounded Abyssinians who had no friends to take charge of them were conveyed into our hos-The elephants and heavier ordnance having been sent in advance on the lath, on the 18th of April the force recrossed the Bashilo, on its return to the

coast.

I have the honor to enclose plans and photographs
to illustrate the course of the operations.
I regret that I have not been able to complete my
despatch earlier, but owing to the marching in a

* Third Dragoon Guards (175), Lieutenant Colonel Tower; Third Bombay cavality (185), Captain Macanaghten; Tweltta Bengal cavality (185), Gaptain Macanaghten; Tweltta Bengal cavality (186), Major Gough, V. C.

† Four twelfee-pounder Armstrong gams of the G battery, Fourteenth helgade, under Captain Nurravy, two cight-inch moretars, manned by delachment of Five battery, Twenty-min urigade, under Erwett Major Hills, V. C.; twelve seven-counder steel mountain gams of the A and B hattery, Twenty-mrst urigade, under Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Form, and Captain Fwiss, four rocket tubes attached to the Steel battery, twelve rocket unless, Naval Brigade, under Captain Feliciers.